CCRB INVESTIGATIVE RECOMMENDATION

Investigator:		Team:	CCRB Case #:		Force	V	Discourt.		U.S.
Teecie Dove		Squad #02	202101774	☑	Abuse		O.L.		Injury
Incident Date(s)		Location of Incident:	1		18 1	Mo. S	OL	F	recinct:
Tuesday, 03/16/2021 3:30 PM		§ 87(2)(b)	in Brooklyn		9/1	16/202	22		60
Date/Time CV Reported		CV Reported At:	How CV Reported		Date/Tin	ne Rec	eived at CC	RB	
Thu, 03/18/2021 9:24 PM		CCRB	On-line website		Thu, 03/	18/202	1 9:24 PM		
Complainant/Victim	Туре	Home Addr	ess						
Subject Officer(s)	Shield	TaxID	Command						
POM Robert Desena	03631	961726	060 PCT						
Witness Officer(s)	Shield N		Cmd Name						
1. PO Phillip Small	09147	966859	060 PCT						
2. PO Connor Keane	26409	967138	060 PCT						
3. PO Jonathan Warfield	11222	962159	060 PCT						
Officer(s)	Allegati	on			Inv	vestiga	ator Recor	nme	ndation
A . POM Robert Desena	Abuse: Police Officer Robert Desena entered \$87(2)(6) in Brooklyn.								
B . POM Robert Desena		Abuse: Police Officer Robert Desena searched § 87(2)(6) in Brooklyn.							
C . POM Robert Desena	Discourt discourte	Discourtesy: Police Officer Robert Desena spoke discourteously to \$87(2)(5)							
D . POM Robert Desena	Discourtesy: Police Officer Robert Desena spoke discourteously to \$\frac{8.87(2)(0)}{2.87(2)(0)}								
E . POM Robert Desena	Abuse: I § 87(2)(b)	Abuse: Police Officer Robert Desena threatened to arrest							
F . POM Robert Desena	Abuse: Police Officer Robert Desena refused to provide his name to §87(2)(b)								
G . POM Robert Desena	Off. Language: Police Officer Robert Desena made remarks to \$\frac{\$87(2)(6)}{2}\$ based upon race.								

Case Summary

filed this complaint on March 18th, 2021, via the CCRB's website. This case was initially assigned to Investigator Kenneth Shelton. It was reassigned to Investigator Santosh Prakash on May 24, 2021, and then to Investigator Teecie Dove on November 26th, 2021. On March 16th, 2021, at approximately 3:30 PM, Police Officer Robert Desena, Police Officer Connor Keane, Police Officer Jonathan Warfield, and Police Officer Phillip Small of the 60th Precinct responded to a 911 call reporting a trespass at \$87(2)(6) and § 87(2)(b) § 87(2)(b) in Brooklyn. § 87(2)(b) and § 87(2)(b) apartment, located at and Police Officer Desena entered and allegedly searched the apartment (Allegation A: Abuse of Authority – Entry of Premises, \$87(2)(g) (Allegation B: Abuse of Authority – Search of Police Officer Desena used profanity multiple times while speaking with (Allegations C and D: Discourtesy – Word, § 87(2)(g) and § 87(2)(b) Officer Desena allegedly threatened to arrest § 87(2)(b) (Allegation E: Abuse of Authority – Threat of Arrest, \$57(2)(9) As Police Officer Desena was leaving, \$87(2)(6) asked for his name, and Police Officer Desena did not respond (Allegation F: Abuse of Authority – Refusal to Provide Name, \$3000 Police Officer Desena allegedly turned around as he was leaving a "nigger" (Allegation G: Offensive Language – Race, and called § 87(2)(b) No one was summonsed or arrested during this incident. Body-worn camera (BWC) footage was received from the BWCs of Police Officer Desena (BR 19), Police Officer Keane (BR 01), Police Officer Warfield (BR 18), and Police Officer Small BR 01). The BWC footage is attached to IA #38 (BR 01) and summarized in IA #44 (BR 02). **Findings and Recommendations** Allegation (A) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Robert Desena entered §87(2)(6) Brooklyn. Allegation (B) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Robert Desena searched [887(2)(6)] in Brooklyn. was interviewed by the CCRB on September 7th, 2021 (**BR 03**). The investigation was unable to obtain a statement from \$87(2)(b) Police Officer Desena was interviewed on May 24th, 2022 (BR 04). Police Officer Warfield was interviewed on May 25th, 2022 (BR 05). Police Officer Keane was interviewed on May 26th, 2022 (BR 06). Police Officer Small was interviewed on June 28th, 2022 (BR 07). stated that, on March 16th, 2021, he and his roommate, § 87(2)(b) were asleep in their apartment when Police Officer Desena, Police Officer Warfield, Police Officer Small, and Police Officer Keane knocked at their door. § 87(2)(b) and § 87(2)(b) answered the door and exited the apartment. Police Officer Desena asked \$57(2)(5) to let him enter the apartment, but refused. Without consent, and without presenting a warrant, Police Officer Desena entered the apartment and "stroll[ed] through" the kitchen and living room. Police Officer Desena was inside the apartment for approximately one-to-two minutes before exiting. Police Officer Desena stated that he responded to a 911 call at \$\frac{87(2)(5)}{2}\$ address, which stated that approximately 6-7 people were trespassing within the step floor apartment. Police Officer Desena had been to \$87(2)(b) apartment multiple times for "the same issue" prior to this incident and was aware that \$87(2)(b) and \$87(2)(b) had been residing at that location for over 30 days. He did not believe that anyone lived at the apartment other than \$87(2)(6)

Upon arrival, Police Officer Desena did not hear any noise coming from strong closed apartment door. Once strong and strong exited, Police Officer Desena took one or two steps into the apartment and shined his flashlight around. He did this to ensure that no one else was inside the apartment and that no one was injured, since the original 911 call reported that there were 6-7 people within the apartment arguing. He was concerned for both his safety and the safety of anyone else who may have been in the apartment. He did not find anyone else within the apartment. He did not recall whether he asked for consent to enter the apartment, or if he informed either strong or strong or that he would be entering. Police Officer Desena did not enter any rooms within the apartment. He exited after approximately 2-3 seconds.

Police Officer Warfield and Police Officer Small arrived at the location prior to Police Officer Desena and Police Officer Keane. Upon arrival, they spoke to the landlord, who had called 911 to report the trespass, and learned that this incident was a landlord-tenant dispute. They approached front door and could not hear anything happening inside the apartment. They did not recall Police Officer Desena ever entering the apartment.

At 8:40 in Police Officer Warfield's BWC footage (BR 18), serons and serons exit their apartment, and Police Officer Desena directs them to stand against a brick wall to the left of the front door. Serons attempts to close his front door behind him, but Police Officer Desena states, "Don't close the door." and Police Officer Desena argue briefly before Police Officer Desena enters the apartment. Serons attempts to enter the apartment after him, but Police Officer Small prevents him from doing so. Police Officer Desena remains in the apartment for less than a minute.

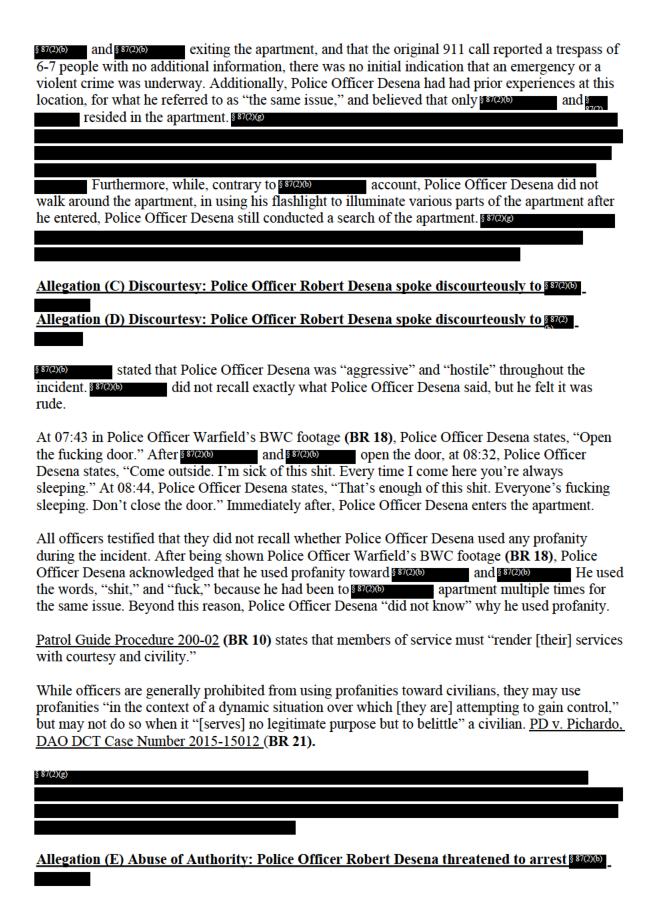
At 01:00 in Police Officer Desena's BWC footage (BR 19), Police Officer Desena is inside the apartment but remains within approximately 3-4 feet of the front door. He shines his flashlight as he looks around. He exits shortly after. At 03:40, states, "You're trying to force yourself into the house. Police Officer Desena states, "No one is forcing. I knocked on the door, you opened the door... For my safety, I have to get you out, because I don't know who you have in here."

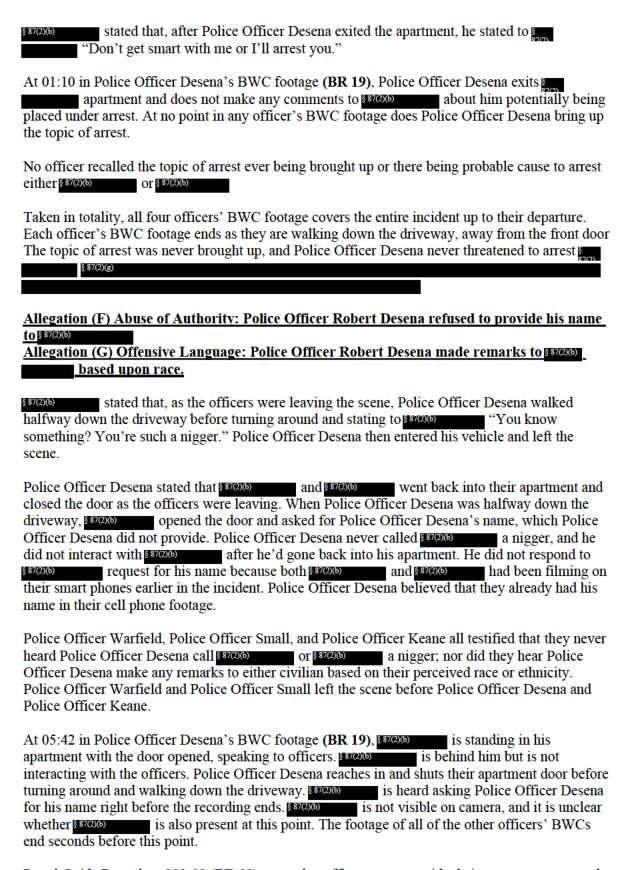
states, "You don't have to get me out of my own house. You don't have a warrant to get me out of my house."

The EVENT corresponding to this incident **(BR 08)** states that a 911 call was placed at 3:35 PM to report a trespass of 6-7 people at Section No other information was provided.

The courts have established that warrantless entries into private residences are presumed unconstitutional. Exceptions to this rule include consent, hot pursuit, exigent circumstances, and an emergency situation (It is undisputed that there was no hot pursuit or consent provided during this incident). In order to invoke the Emergency Doctrine, (1) an officer must have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an emergency at hand which would require the immediate need for police intervention, and this belief must be grounded in empirical facts rather than subjective feelings; and (2) There must be some reasonable basis, approximating probable cause, to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched. People v. Rodriguez, 77 A.D.3d 280 (2010) (BR 11). In regards to the exigent circumstances exception, the courts utilize a six-part test: "(1) the gravity or violent nature of the offense with which the suspect is to be charged; (2) whether the suspect is reasonably believed to be armed; (3) a clear showing of probable cause... to believe that the suspect committed the crime; (4) strong reason to believe that the suspect is in the premises being entered; (5) a likelihood that the suspect will escape if not swiftly apprehended; and (6) the peaceful circumstances of the entry." People v. McBride, 14 N.Y.3d 440 (2010) (BR 20).

Given each officer's testimony that they did not hear anything through the closed door prior to





<u>Patrol Guide Procedure 203-09</u> (BR 09) states that officers must provide their names to anyone who

requests such information.

§ 87(2)(g) after § 8		ified that he did not verbally provi	de his name to
atters	dsked for the average		
§ 87(2)(g)			
This is thePolice Offi	first CCRB complaint to white first CCRB complaint to white cer Desena has been a member of the certain to the certain terms of the cer		BR 13). s been a subject in
3 = 1(=)(3)			
the MediatAs of Apri of Claim b	was not offered to \$87(2)(6) ion Unit.	due to an Agency moratorium ty Office of the Comptroller has a lent (BR 16).	C
15).			
. –	Lein Done		
Investigator:	Signature	Inv. Teecie Dove Print Title & Name	<u>July 13th, 2022</u> Date

Squad Leader:Alexander Opoku-AgyemangIM Opoku-Agyemang7/13/2022SignaturePrint Title & NameDate